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NEW DATA ON ASIAN DROSOPHILID FLIES (DIPTERA, DROSOPHILIDAE). PART 1

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One new species Drosophila (Drosophila) neomakinoi sp. n. from melanderi species-group is described. Lordiphosa mommai (Takada et Okada) and Nesiodrosophila magnidentata (Lee) are recorded for the first time from Russia.

KEY WORDS: Diptera, Drosophlidae, new species, faunistics.

В.С.Сидоренко. Новые сведения об азиатских дрозофилидах (Diptera, Drosophilidae) // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 1995. N 8. C. 1-4.

Описан новый вид дрозофилид *Drosophila (Drosophila) neomakinoi* sp. n. из группы *melanderi* . Впервые для России указываются 2 вида: *Lordiphosa mommai* (Takada et Okada) и *Nesiodrosophila magnidentata* (Lee).

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INTRODUCTION

During the study of collection material from various regions of Asian part of Russia some new and unrecorded species of Drosophilidae were found. One of them, *Drosophila* (*Drosophila*) neomakinoi sp. n., is described below. It was recorded by me (Sidorenko, 1993) as *Drosophila* (*Drosophila*) makinoi Okada, 1956. Two species are new for Russia. For morphological description I used new revised terminology (Zhang & Toda, 1992). Holotype and paratypes of new species is deposited in Institute of Biology and Pedology, Vladivostok, Russia.

Drosophila (Drosophila) neomakinoi Sidorenko, sp. n. Figs. 1-5

Drosophila (Drosophila) makinoi: Sidorenko, 1993: 260 (part.)

MATERIAL. Holotype - male, Russia: Primorskii krai, Vysokaya Mt., 1500 m, light trap, 2-3.IX 1990 (V.Sidorenko). Paratypes - 28 males and 108 females, same data as holotype. Other material studied: 1 male and 2 females, Russia: Irkutskaya oblast, 10 km E Baikalsk, Solzan, forest, 13.VIII 1994 (V.Sidorenko).

DESCRIPTION. Head: Eye dark red, with thin sharp pile. Ocellar triangle blackish; ocelli yellowish; ocellar setae long. Frontal vitta yellowish brown, anteriorly yellowish, with a few small interfrontal setulae. Fronto-orbital plate darker. Face yellowish grey. Facial carina high and narrow. Clypeus yellowish grey. Gena yellowish brown. Occiput brownish. Pedicel yellowish brown, with 1 stout seta; 1st flagellomere blackish brown; terminal bifurcation of arista small. Palpus yellow, with 1 long terminal seta and a few setae ventrally. Thorax: Scutum yellowish brown, with obscure brown spots near postpronotal lobes or broad obscure longitudinal stripe between dorsocentrals. Pair of obscure longitudinal brown stripes present outside dorsocentral setae. Scutellum yellowish brown, anteriorly lighter. Postpronotal lobe yellow; postpronotal seta 2, equal in size. Acrostichal setulae in 8 rows. Mesopleuron yellowish brown. Basal scutellar setae slightly convergent (in female) or almost parallel (in male); apicals convergent and crossed. Wing hyaline. Veins yellow, crossveins clear. C1 setae 2, upper one longer. Halter yellow. Legs yellow. Preapical dorsal setae on all tibiae, apicals on mid tibia. Fore 1st tarsomere as long as 3 succeedings together. Abdomen: Tergites yellowish brown. 2nd to 6th tergites with broad blackish stripes at caudal margin. Pleural membrane whitish yellow.

Male terminalia (Figs. 1-3): Epandrium brown, broad, ventrally elongated, with numerous recurved setae; upper part with ca. 5 setae. Surstylus 2; lower one rod-like, with ca. 20 recurved setae. Upper surstylus smaller, longer than broad, with ca. 10 black prensisetae on outer margin. Cercus almost oval, with ca. 30 setae and ca. 8 short strong setae below. Aedeagus minute, apically swollen, with 2 medium-sized processes apicolaterally. Anterior paramere minute, seems to be without sensillae. Posterior parameres seem to be absent. Hypandrial lobe almost twice as broad as long, with strongly chitinized ridge.

Female terminalia: Oviscapt (Fig. 4) yellowish brown, with tip quadrate and

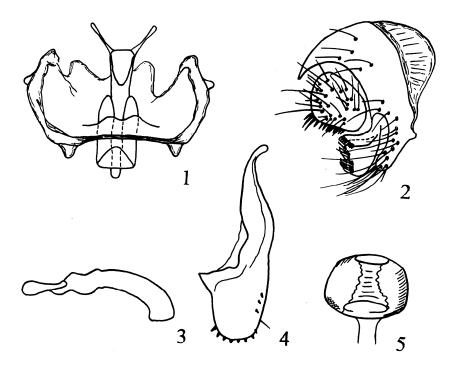
with about 8 marginal and 4 discal black ovisensilla. Spermatheca (Fig. 5) oblate, brown.

MEASUREMENTS. BL = 1.8-3.0 mm, ThL = 0.9-1.25, WL = 2.45-3.5 mm, WW = 1.0-1.9 mm.

INDICES. arb = 5/1, FW/HW = 1.2, ch/o = 1/4-1/5, prorb = 9/10-1, rcorb = 2/5-1/2, vb = 1/3-1/4; dcl = 2/3-2/5, sctl = 1.0, sterno = 0.4-0.7, orbito = 0.6-1.0, dcp = 1/2, sctlp = 0.8-1.1, C = 2.8-3.25, 4c = 0.66-0.76, 4v = 1.35-1.46, 5x = 1.2-1.55, ac = 2.8-3.3, M = 0.35-0.46, C3F = 0.4-0.5.

RELATIONSHIP. New species belongs to *melanderi* species-group and it is related to *D. makinoi* Okada in general appearance, but differs from the latter in having apicolateral processes of aedeagus and further in the shape of aedeagus and chaetotaxy of epandrium, cercus and surstylus.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Primorskii krai, Irkutskaya oblast.



Figs. 1-5. Drosophila (Drosophila) neomakinoi sp.n. - 1) male genitalia in ventral view; 2) periphallic organs in lateral view; 3) eadeagus in lateral view; 4) oviscapt in lateral view; 5) spermatheca.

(Takada et Okada, 1960) Lordiphosa mommai

Drosophila (Sophohora) mommai Takada & Okada, 1960: 143.

Drosophila (Lordiphosa) mommai: Laštovka & Máca, 1978: 417.

MATERIAL. Female, Russia: Kunashir Island, valley of Asina River, 6. VIII 1989 (Sidorenko).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Far East (new record), Japan.

Nesiodrosophila magnidentata (Lee, 1964)

Drosophila (Dichaetophora) magnidentata Lee, 1964: 107.

MATERIAL. Male, Russia: Primorskii krai, Ussurian Nature Reservation, valley of Komarovka River, 16.VIII 1988 (Sidorenko).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Far East (new record), South Korea.

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